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of four hundred attributed to Solon never existed. The *naucraries* were established by Pisistratus. The *diacrii* were not the party of the peasants nor the *paralii* that of the industrial and commercial elements: "ambedue le fazioni popolari erano composte in massima di possidenti". The attempt of Cylon to make himself tyrant falls not in *ca.* 612 B. C., nor yet before Draco in *ca.* 624 B. C. (as the late Professor John Henry Wright maintained before the lost Aristotle was found, and as is now current orthodoxy). Dated properly, according to De Sanctis, it belongs between the first and second tyrannies of Pisistratus in *ca.* 550 B. C. The second expulsion of Pisistratus is, of course, legendary. Naturally the first ejection of the Alcmaeonidae occurred immediately after the failure of Cylon's attempt. The *stratēgi* were first created by Pisistratus, who however had nothing whatever to do with the establishment of the "deme judges". Election by lot was first used in Athens in Cleisthenes's time. Originally devised to draft the citizens in batches of five hundred into the new council, it was extended to all the magistracies between 508 and 487/6 B. C. Ostracism was not first applied but first established in 488/7 B. C. "Son certamente fallaci gli aneddoti sugli scaltrimenti con cui Temistocle avrebbe indotto gli Spartani a tollerare che Atene si circondasse di mura."

De Sanctis is a pupil of Beloch. That means he learned his trade from a ruthless critic of the ancient tradition. In this school the canon is not only held but applied that no reliable account of anything Athenian prior to Pisistratus (apart from that based on the laws and poems of Solon) was extant in the fifth and fourth century B. C. Inferences of the classical authors have less value than those of the modern critical historians. De Sanctis appears everywhere as counsel for the plaintiff in the trial of the tradition. It seems to the reviewer that the defendant does not always get a fair hearing, and that not infrequently a verdict of guilty is secured where a Scotch verdict is alone warranted.

WILLIAM SCOTT FERGUSON.

#### BOOKS OF MEDIEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

*Jean II. Comnène (1118-1143) et Manuel I. Comnène (1143-1180).* Par FERDINAND CHALANDON, Archiviste Paléographe, Ancien Membre de l'École Française de Rome. [Les Comnène; Études sur l'Empire Byzantin au XI<sup>e</sup> et au XII<sup>e</sup> Siècles.] (Paris: Alphonse Picard et Fils. 1912. Pp. lxxiii, 709.)

CHALANDON is already favorably known by his *Essai sur le Règne d'Alexis I<sup>er</sup> Comnène*, published in 1900, and by his *Histoire de la Domination Normande en Italie et en Sicile*, published in 1907. The present volume is the second in the series on *Les Comnène*, of which his *Alexis* was the first. It is good news that after finishing this series by a third volume extending to 1204, Chalandon proposes to write, "sous une forme moins aride", a history of the Byzantine civilization in the

twelfth century. Such a work is much needed, and the author's peculiar fitness for the task is shown by his illuminating, although fragmentary, discussions of some phases of the civilization.

In the present volume he deals with the reigns of John II. and Manuel I. The documentation is very thorough and is based upon a careful study of the sources, of which the most important results are set forth in forty-five pages of the introduction. There are many excellent notes, into which a vast amount of information is packed. When the sources differ, Chalandon gives all the versions; when he has only one source, he says so. There are very few statements of facts which are not fully supported by the authorities quoted.

The bibliography is excellent and very full. There appears to be only one omission of great importance; although Röhrich, *Regesta Regni Hierosolymitani* is included, the *Additamentum*, published in 1904, is missed. Ilgen is cited incorrectly as Ilger each time that it is quoted. The continuation of Martin's work in the *Journal Asiatique* is omitted. Probably if the author had used the second part of Martin's work he would also have found some material in the notes of Romanos published in the same volume.

The technical points have been brought in first in this review, and rather minutely, because this is primarily a volume for the specialist and will be most valued for its elaborate apparatus. But in addition the subject-matter is of great service in many lines. It covers all the political history of the Byzantine Empire from 1118 to 1180, and all the relations with the other powers of Europe, Asia, and Africa. It is simply packed with facts. The author, by his accurate and extensive knowledge of the sources, is frequently able to correct the mistakes of such men as Krumbacher, Bernhardt, and Kugler. The volume cannot be neglected by students of the Holy Roman Empire, of the papacy, of the Lombard League, of the Kingdom of Sicily, or of the Kingdom of Armenia. For the Latin states in the Orient, it is especially useful, and Chalandon has made a real contribution by showing how constantly and how completely the desire to maintain their hold upon Antioch influenced the policy of the Greek emperors.

This work is somewhat *aride*, but there are parts of great interest. The characters of the two emperors are admirably portrayed. Manuel, in particular, is described with all his strength and weakness, his vicious private life, his intense interest in theology, his wastefulness, his zeal in reforming the courts, his love of adventure, his pride in his medical skill, and his seductive and strenuous personality. In his study of Alexius, Chalandon was inclined to be a partizan of the Greek emperor; the same point of view is occasionally apparent in this volume, but Manuel is severely censured for his treachery. It is interesting to note how frequently the trend of events was leading to similar developments in the Byzantine Empire and in the west of Europe: *c. g.*, the ideal of altruistic service in the newly established monasteries; the growth of institutions

among the Greeks which were closely akin to feudal institutions in the West. One picturesque passage (p. 464) describes the attempt of the unfortunate aviator, who reminds us of "Darius Green".

There is an index of proper names which fortunately includes references to all of those in volume I., as well as in this volume. A subject-index would be of great use; and the value of the work would be enhanced by a chronological table, as the treatment is wholly topical, and by some maps. The work can now be read intelligently only with an atlas constantly at hand, and not infrequently any atlas is unsatisfactory for some of the territory covered in this volume. But as the criticisms have shown, the defects are of minor importance; the work is excellent, far superior to any previous treatment of the subject.

DANA C. MUNRO.

*Documents illustrative of the Continental Reformation.* Edited by Rev. B. J. KIDD, D.D., Keble College. (Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1911. Pp. xix, 743.)

THIS volume is the first attempt by any scholar in the English-speaking world to present on an elaborate scale sources for the ecclesiastical aspects of the Continental Reformation. The selections run, in point of time, from the flaring-up of the revolt against indulgences down to the death of Calvin; in point of space they cover Germany, Denmark and Scandinavia, German and French Switzerland, France, the Netherlands, Hungary and Poland, and, in pursuance of a happy hint from the late Bishop Stubbs, they embrace even Scotland. The material is divided almost equally between the Lutheran and the Reformed movements; but the main emphasis is properly put on Wittenberg, Zürich, and Geneva. The dominant interest is distinctly Anglican: much space is given to changes in ecclesiastical constitutions and liturgies, as well as to the rise of doctrinal divergences. He who is half disdainful of such details will find in this survival of the sixteenth-century point of view a wholesome corrective; but he will also miss the modern emphasis on social and economic factors.

At first sight the work reminds one of Stubbs's *Select Charters*, minus the glossary. The Latin language predominates, French is well represented, but English, significantly enough, takes the place of German. More inevitable is comparison with Gee and Hardy's *Documents illustrative of English Church History*. Impressed with the usefulness of that collection, Dr. Kidd persuaded the Oxford University Press over a dozen years ago to approve this parallel undertaking; and we now have the slowly matured fruit of his labors. In technique the book is better than Gee and Hardy: the documents are provided with introductory notes which, attenuated as they necessarily are, yet link piece to piece; and the concatenation leads at length to a well-wrought topical index. In subject-matter also the book is more attractive; the extracts are not so largely legal or constitutional; there is more color, more typical